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## INFORMATION REPORT

25X1

CD NO.

25X1

COUNTRY China/[ ]/USSR

DATE DISTR. 18 September 1952

SUBJECT Conditions in Southwestern  
Sinkiang Province

NO. OF PAGES 2

25X1

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

25X1

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1. Prior to June 1952 the Chinese Communist government in southwestern Sinkiang Province had adopted a policy of deporting all persons whose families originally migrated to Sinkiang from the area which is now West Pakistan. Deportation was preceded by confiscation of property, and the persons being deported were accompanied to the Sinkiang-Pakistan border by an armed guard.
2. In May 1952 armed check-posts along the route between Yarkand (77-16, 38-24) and the Pakistan border were as follows:
 

P'uli (Tash Kurghan, 75-14, 37-47)	200 soldiers and a wireless station
Beyik (75-15, 37-11)	10 soldiers
Mintaka Karaul (75-01, 37-08)	10 soldiers and a wireless station
Karchinai (74-59, 37-05) <sup>2</sup>	10 soldiers
Lup Guz (74-52, 37-03)	10 soldiers <sup>3</sup>
3. During January and February 1952 all Chinese troops in the Yarkand area<sup>4</sup> were shipped out for duty in Korea. They were transported to Urunchi (87-35, 43-48) in American jeeps and in Dodge trucks, each truck carrying 25 soldiers and equipment. These troops were replaced by local inhabitants, recruited under the direction of a Soviet officer<sup>5</sup> who was in charge of military recruitment for the area.
4. In May 1952 the road from Kashgar (75-58, 39-29) to Irkeshtam (73-50, 39-40) on the USSR-Sinkiang border was closed to all public traffic. Non-military travelers had to enter Sinkiang from the USSR via Kuldja (81-14, 43-55) and Urunchi.

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-2-

5. In May 1952 the road between Kashgar and Yarkand was being maintained in motorable condition. The roads from Yarkand to P'uli and from P'uli to the Mintaka Pass (74-53, 37-01) were still traversable only by pony.
6. In May 1952 all major government departments, including those of agriculture, police, secret police, magistrates, revenue, and engineering, were headed by Chinese<sup>8</sup> officials and advised by Soviet officials. Except in official capacities there were few Russians in southwestern Sinkiang at that time.
7. In May 1952 cotton cloth from China, and sugar and poor-grade cloth from the USSR were available at the local market in Yarkand. The Russian language was taught in all schools.

2. [redacted] Comment. The post at these coordinates on U.S. Air Force Aeronautical Chart, Section 335, July 1950, is Ming Taka Aghzi.

4. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] in October 1951 it was the troops of the 4, 5, and 6 Divisions of the 2 Army, 1 Army Group, who were stationed in the Aksu (80-14, 41-15) - Kashgar - Yarkand - Khotan (79-55, 37-07) - Keriya (81-42, 36-52) area.

5. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] prior to August 1951 a Soviet colonel was in command of all troops south of Kashgar.

6. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] No reason was given [redacted] for the closing of this road.

- [redacted] Comment. [redacted] the Kashgar-Irkeshstan-Andizhan (72-30, 40-50) road was reported closed in December 1951.

8. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] possibly using "Chinese" to distinguish native officials from those of Soviet nationality, rather than in the strict ethnic sense of the term, as when Chinese are distinguished from Turki and other groups in Sinkiang. [redacted]

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